

**PRICE THREEPENCE**

**VESSEL REQUIRED.**—The undersigned are open to purchase a first-class VESSEL, of about 250 tons register. **ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.**

**A** FIRST-CLASS SAILING VESSEL.—Wanted, for purchase for cash, a first-class Sailing Vessel, from 120 to 150 tons register, light of draught. R. GREAT HEAD, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street.

**VOTE** FOR J. O. BRADLY, auctioneer and accountant as AUDITOR: a man competent for the office.

**M**R. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his R. Elizabeth-street North, THIS EVENING.

**S**T. BAENABAS' SCHOOLROOM.—Eloquent SINGING.—A fresh class will be commenced FRIDAY EVENING, December 12th. The class to sit at quarter-past 7, the advanced class at 8. C. CHIZZ

**W**ANTED, to purchase a MILK WALKER, at a low price. T. M. L., Post Office, Sydney.

**W**ANTED, an active LAD, for a country store. SABLEAR, at the Rm Inn, George-st.

**W**ANTED, a WAITER and HOUSEMAID. Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, for the Country, a middle-aged, single man, with a good knowledge of English and a good knowledge of the horse and dog. Also, a LAD, used to horses and can milk. opening for an industrious, steady BLACK good shoer; shop and tools complete, at a low rate between 10 and 12 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING. THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 438, George-street, next door to Floral Hotel.

SMITH, a  
t. Apply  
ENING, to  
sion agent,







As the debate had gone on, he had thought they should have Courts of Justice, which were to credit to the colony, and that all the Courts should be under one roof. All the Government asked was that the House should sanction by its vote the necessity for these courts of law, and then the plans would be brought forward. As this, however, was a matter that did not interest the Government asked to discuss the item, it was as the committee was asked to this course the Government could not vote, except.







in the ordinary sense, unless it becomes a distinct principle of our Government, that he who buys off serves the commonwealth as effectually as he who enlists; that to extinguish an opponent is as great a service to a party as to bind an adherent fast. Whatever policy, however, may be adopted, we have no right to complain of a nomination which meets the wants of the public service and obtains a general, if not universal, approval.

Strong language was used in the Upper Chamber on the occasion of the consideration of the Assembly's message with reference to the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill to Abolish Future Grants in aid of Public Worship. These observations had reference to the particular time chosen for this appointment. Sir W. MANNING expressed regret—no one can doubt, with sincere respect—that this appointment should have been so timed as to give the appearance of inconsistency. "He felt," he said, "a sincere regret to hear that his hon. and learned friend who has been alluded to should have suffered his fair fame to be tarnished by the acceptance of an appointment under Government at that particular juncture. He did not mean to state if that hon. member had received, or been promised, the particular appointment which had been indicated, that he was not in every way well fitted for the same. Still he did think it unfortunate for the fair fame of that hon. member that he—on whose vote the fate of the bill had in a great measure depended—should have accepted or been designated to, a Government office at that particular stage of the State Aid Bill."

When the bill was before the Upper House, several clauses were proposed by Mr. HOLDEN, and among the rest one was as follows:—"This Act shall not interfere with any application which is or shall be authorized by law of the rents and profits or proceeds of sale of Church and School lands, or of any other land granted or appropriated or held in trust for purposes of religion." The other clauses proposed by Mr. HOLDEN were accepted by the Assembly, and these consisted of all that were offered by him as the condition of his support of that measure. The last was added without any such condition, and Mr. HOLDEN did not consider the clause we have now quoted as forming any part of the compact between him and the Government as the condition of support.

Mr. HOLDEN explains his position in a letter which appeared in this journal on the 5th December. He there informs us that he agreed to accept this office on the 26th ultimo, and that having so agreed, he deemed himself bound to withdraw from legislative duties. He justly observes:—"It is quite possible I may feel conscious of giving up to the public, in accepting this appointment, as much as, if not more than in a mere selfish point of view, is received; at all events I do not believe any of those who know me will think there is any balance of advantage on my side sufficient to operate as a political bribe." He maintains that the clause under discussion formed no part of the stipulation to which he was a party, when he concurred in the second reading of the bill.

Sir W. MANNING, in a letter which appeared in this journal on the 8th instant, in the most graceful manner has retracted the censure which seemed to be cast upon the conduct of Mr. HOLDEN. He has done so without any reserve, and attributes the language he then used to the warmth of debate, and as leaving untouched his confidence in the character and his regard for the reputation of Mr. HOLDEN. He says, "But for this excitement and suddenness, I will freely state that my personal conviction of Mr. Holden's delicate and inflexible honour would have sufficed to satisfy me that silence, if not the defence of my friend, would have been the truer and more generous course."

We mark such an amendment as one of the pleasant incidents of our political differences. Were those who debate them to approach each other in such a temper, and with such a disposition to recall all that is irritating or unjust, we should probably not only improve in the tone of our Legislature, but secure a far nearer consent in legislation.

Whether the clause which was lost was really worth contending for is a different thing. It seemed to us that if the construction so strongly insisted upon by our Judges, by the law officers of England, and by most of the law officers of this country, be true, no bill like that which just passed can in any way affect the application or appropriation of the funds derived from the Church and School lands. We shall find hereafter, the same gentlemen who have been most anxious to secure the clause, maintain that, without further legislation, it will not be competent for any single power to alienate from the purposes of education and religion, the funds in question. If there be a distinctness so complete as between trust property and the ordinary of public revenue it would certainly seem that the clause was not only useless but foreign. It is a principle thoroughly established in the British Parliament that no bill can have imported into it any clause which treats of a subject beyond the scope of its preamble. The right which existed in reference to the Church School lands before the passing of this bill remains untouched, and the future appropriation should not be established or altered by a side wind, but determined by deliberate legislation embracing all the branches of Government.

In regard to the course taken by Mr. HOLDEN, supposing the appointment to be a desirable one, he certainly was right. Our readers will recollect the strong opinions which were justly expressed on the appointment of a member of the Assembly to the office of Judge. It was understood that after the appointment had been intimated he appeared in the Assembly and continued to vote. The constitutional principle is this—that whenever a tender of office is made by the Government to a member of the Legislature under restrictions like those imposed upon our own, this offer must be distinctly and fully rejected, or attendance suspended. So long as the mind of the person in treaty remains unsettled, he is bound not to use his legislative power—not by any law but by that constitutional sentiment which is often the only interpreter and security of the law itself. It matters not what forms may have been gone through. It suffices that there is an officer before him, and that he knows it, and from that moment until he deliberately and fully declines it, he is bound to abstain from the exercise of his functions as a member of Parliament.

THE JURY LISTS.—As the jury lists are now under revision, every person who is entitled to exemption from age, infirmity, or any other cause, should make application to the revising magistrates to have his name erased. By doing this, he will save himself a great deal of trouble, and perhaps expense, for the sheriff and the judges take the list as they find it, and jurors are summoned and absentees fined accordingly.

SCHOOL PRIZES IN SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes will take place this afternoon, at three o'clock. It is announced that his Excellency Sir John Young will preside. Old pupils and the parents and friends of pupils are invited to be present.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BALCLUTHA AT ADELAIDE WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL NEWS TO THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

[FROM OUR ADELAIDE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

FRIDAY, 1.30 A.M.  
THE Balclutha, with the Adelaide portion of the English mail, arrived at Glenelg Pier, at 1 a.m. this morning, having made the passage in 100 hours.

The P. and O. steamer Bombay, Captain Methven, arrived at King George's Sound at 9.30 a.m. on the 7th instant, having left Galle on the 23rd of November. Passengers: For Sydney: Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Major Clark, Messrs. Staunton, Long, Newall, and Shorland. For Melbourne: Messrs. Maxwell, Fisher, Youngman, McNeil, Toddhunter, Richardson, Potts, Powell, and Ella. Captain Reid, R.N., Admiralty Agent.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

London, October 27.  
The Australian August mail was delivered in London on October 15th and 19th.

Her Majesty returned from the Continent on 26th, after being detained in Belgium a week by fearful gales in the Channel.

One hundred ships have been wrecked, and 500 casualties occurred, attended with frightful sacrifice of life.

Ministers and members of Parliament have been stirring in the provinces making speeches, principally about Italian and American questions, and the impression is that Gladstone's speech on America indicated that Government will recognise the Southern States, which has seriously affected trade. Gladstone explained that he said nothing more than that he believed the subjugation of the Southern States was hopeless.

Lord Lyons left England, en route to Washington.

Mr. Cobden, in a speech at Manchester, proposed the formation of a league to procure the abolition of blockades of commercial ports by belligerents. The proposal was warmly received.

The distress in Lancashire increases daily. Collections are to be made on fixed days in every church in England and Wales. The Central Executive Relief Committee, in acknowledging the receipt of £15,000 from New South Wales, passed a resolution expressing their strong sense of the generous sympathy shown by the colony of New South Wales.

Public meetings have been held in favour of Garibaldi and his cause, in Hyde Park and Birkenhead, which so irritated the Roman Catholics that serious riots occurred, and great outrages on persons and property were committed by the latter.

Two shocking railway accidents have happened—one between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the other on the London and Dover line; several killed, and two hundred severely injured.

A fatal duel, at St. Germaine, between a Parisian nobleman and the English editor of *Le Sport*,—the latter was run through the body, and fell dead.

Catherine Wilson, the poisoner, was found dead in Newgate.

The Jockey Club is occupied with an enquiry into serious charges brought against two officers of the Guards, relative to racing.

The contest for the championship of the Thames, between Green of Sydney, and Chambers, for five hundred pounds aside is postponed, owing to Chambers previously accepting a challenge from Emerson. Green intends competing with the winner.

Major-General Sir Edward M'Arthur received the Colonelcy of the 100th Regiment.

Strong opposition is growing up among farmers in Devonshire and other counties against the Game Preservation Laws.

The Lord Chancellor's Land Transfers Act has come into operation, and is working well.

OBITUARY.—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir John Inglis, Lord George Gordon, Admiral Dundas, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, Judge Radcliff, and Lord Arundel of Wendover.

AMERICA.

Gold at New York gone up to a premium of 30 per cent.

The Confederate Government has been empowered by Congress to procure a million bales of cotton, and sell them to foreigners for the benefit of the revenue.

The Federal army, under M'Clellan, entered Virginia and advanced as far as Charlottesville.

There have been some severely-contested, but undecided, battles in Maryland and Kentucky, between the Federals and Confederates, but generally in favour of the latter.

The Confederate General Stuart with 3000 men made across the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and recrossed in safety, after capturing 1000 horses and large quantities of

stores and making the entire circuit of the Federal army without their knowledge. This daring feat caused profound sensation at New York.

Although M'Clellan claims the victory of the battle in Maryland, he was so crippled (his loss being about 17,000 men), that he could not follow the Confederates, who re-crossed the Potomac in safety and order, carrying everything with them; Stonewall Jackson conducting the retreat.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation for the emancipation of all slaves of the States in rebellion on the 1st of January next, commanding all Federal officers not to interfere with the slaves whatever they may do towards effecting their escape. This has satisfied few, and it has been condemned generally in America and universally in Europe, and has produced an intense sensation in the South.

The Confederate Congress has conferred power on Jefferson Davis to take retaliatory measures, and a committee has reported in favour of putting all Federal officers to hard labour, and hanging all who are in command of negroes, or who incite them to rebellion, &c., until such time as the proclamation is withdrawn.

Lincoln has played his last card, and if it is a failure, there will soon be a new Administration and a peace, with the dissolution of the Union.

The Confederate successes have been such as to justify their making proposals for a peace, and commissioners are said to have proceeded to Washington with this view, but the report requires confirmation.

Commodore Wilkes, of the Trent notoriety, is reported to be blockading Bermuda, and the English Admiralty have ordered two additional vessels of war to proceed to that station.

Mr. Chase has published an official statement of the expenditure of the Federal Government for the three months ending 30th June last. It is nearly thirty-nine millions sterling, or at the rate of 160 millions sterling a year. "We may then conclude," says the *Times*, "that now with not a single State of the Confederation conquered, or likely to be conquered—with not one cent yet levied by direct taxation at the North—with an immense host of raw recruits to be paid their bounty money, armed, clothed, and supported,—with a gigantic mass of material to provide for another invasion, the Federal Government finds it has depreciated not far from a third in its value, on October 10th, as 100 dollars of Mr. Chase's currency were only worth 71 dollars in gold."

The notorious Butler, commanding at New Orleans, has ordered all persons refusing to take the oath of allegiance to have their names registered as enemies of the United States.

It is expected that an attempt will shortly be made by the Confederates to reoccupy New Orleans.

Butler has told all the women who apply for passes that while he is fighting the enemy in the suburbs he will deliver the town to the mercy of 20,000 soldiers, and, if obliged to evacuate, he will leave the town a heap of ashes.

The Republicans at New York held a meeting, and denounced the Democratic sympathisers with treason.

The Federal Government had given up the negro colonisation scheme. The ministers of the Central America Republics having protested against Central America being the chosen place for carrying it out.

The Washington *Star* says that General Banks will succeed to the Secretaryship of War, and that General Halleck returns to his old command in the West; that the command of M'Clellan's army will be given to General Hooker, and that General M'Clellan will succeed General Halleck at Washington.

FRANCE.

Some modification has taken place in the French Ministry; Thouvenel has been replaced by Vissieu-Delhuysen, who declares that the policy of the Government in the affair of Italy remains unchanged. This change, however, occasioned much alarm in Turin, and the probable resignation of Rattazzi is rumoured.

It is believed that the French Chambers will meet in January.

The Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne is said to be appointed French Ambassador to Rome. He is a prominent Ultramontane.

The *Moniteur* has published a letter from the Emperor to M. Thouvenel, which exhibits the change of Ministers not as a resignation, but as a dismissal.

PRUSSIA.

The political crisis in Prussia has ended in the King violating the constitution, declaring that he stands on his kingly rights, and that an army he must and will have on the scale proposed.

The King has dissolved Parliament, and the utmost excitement prevails in Prussia.

Denmark and England are opposed to each other on the question of the German Duchies, but the King is believed to be desirous of giving a separate or special Governor to the Duchies, in order to deprive the German Confederation of a pretext for interference.

Earl Russell has recommended the Danish Government to cancel the Schleswig Constitution, which they have declined to do.

RUSSIA.

There is some difference with Russia on the Montenegrin question, and the state of things generally in Turkey.

GREECE.

A revolution broke out in Greece, and a Provisional Government formed, consisting of the heads of the aristocracy. King Otho abdicated and fled. The English squadron is ordered to the Piræus. The revolution has caused some stir in England, lest it may lead to some difficulty between us and France.

ITALY.

The public feeling in reference to the recent change of Ministry is more calm and confident. Tranquillity reigns throughout the country.

The health of Garibaldi is declining, and his friends entertain the worst apprehensions of the result. The ball is supposed to be in his foot, and he is too weak to admit of an operation; he is much weakened by suffering and want of rest. Should he recover he intends to visit England.

The King of Portugal has married a daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

MONETARY, COMMERCIAL.

Stock markets generally depressed, owing to the unfavourable tendency of the bullion market, combined with fears that trouble may arise out of the blockade of Bermuda by the American commerce.

The Three per Cent. Consols three and three quarters to half for account. November 6th, 93½.

Discount market easier, in consequence of the absence of any alteration at the Bank of England, save 2½ per cent.; but the rate for choice bills in general market remains at 1½ to 2 per cent.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Victoria Government 6 per cent., April and October, 107½ to 108; New South Wales, 5 per cent. 1866, 100 to 102.

EXPORTS.

The gross total of values, excluding New Zealand, amounts to 848,600 pounds against 659,275 pounds in August-September, being an excess of £189,325 on the month.

Melbourne stands for £438,021 against £349,440, increase £88,581.

Sydney, £312,034 against £262,700, increase £49,334.

Adelaide, £76,345 against £67,135, increase £9,210.

The commencement of the new season's shipments of soft goods generally accounts in a great degree for the moderate increase to Melbourne and Sydney.

Tobacco shipments somewhat receded, owing to last month's reports and advancing rates.

Spirits, on an average: wines to Sydney increased.

Beer in bulk and glass freely shipped to Melbourne; malt and hops on the increase; also provisions and groceries.

Butter and candles decline.

LONDON WOOL MARKET.

October 25.

Since last report several hundred bales changed hands at an advance of one penny-halfpenny to two pence. No disposition on part of holders to sell at a less price. Trade in the North continues brisk, and from the high price of cotton there must be an increased consumption of wool. Speculators anticipate a further advance of one and a half-penny to two pence at the November sales.

PRODUCE MARKET.

HIDES.—Australian in better demand, at an advance of one farthing per lb, for best description.

LEATHER.—Australian has met better sale at one farthing advance.

HORNS.—Australian in good demand, at advanced rates.

TALLOW.—Scarcely any demand for speculation, price declined two per cent.

OILS.—Last sales of colonial double compass £43 10s., single £42 10s. Sperm oil cheaper.

BARK.—Scarcely any business on offer. Sales—chopped, at £16 5s.; ground, £14 12s. 6d.

WHALEBONE is in more demand, at an advance.

SPRITS.—Rum ½d. per gallon lower; brandies in moderate demand at fair rates.

BURRA COFFEE sold £89 10s. to £100.

CORN.—Extensive arrivals of all descriptions of grain during the month. Wheat declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

RICE.—A decline of 6d. per cwt. has taken place.

SUGAR.—The market dull, and for all common kinds a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has taken place.

COFFEE.—A decline of 6d. per cwt. for common sorts. Foreign in good request at full rates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Cairngorm, Angles, Evening Star, Amazon, Arabella, Ridesman, Lancelotti, Claramont, Kent, Lord Raglan, Olive Branch, Wandaham.

DEPARTURES.

For Melbourne: Adriatic, Alhambra (ss.), Red Jacket, Maxwell, Sub-united Empire, Marco Polo, Tartar, Edmond Graham, John Banks, Dover Castle, Statesman, and Blue Jacket.

For Sydney: Light of the Age, Coldstream, Tiptree, Vernon, Queen of India, Southern Belle, and Granite City.

CASUALTIES.

On the passage of the Kent, from Melbourne, she encountered rough weather off Cape Horn; 100 tons copper ore, flour, and 28 tons of oil were thrown overboard to save the ship. No lives were lost. Kent arrived two days before Lord Raglan, which sailed from Melbourne some days before her.

CHINA.

From Galle, 18th November, 11.15 a.m.

Public News:—Arrived steamer Orias, from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 11th November. The allied force have made successful expeditions against the Taeping rebels, and captured Timbatha and Kahding, two of their strongholds. During the storming of the latter city the rebels are said to have shown considerable resolution, having remained on the wall until the storming party commenced the escalade, when, rushing to the opposite side of the city, all who could escaped through the gate.

The Allied Army still remains at Karding. No particular news from other ports.

From Japan there is no further intelligence.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.—From Hongkong, 1st November; Galle, 16th November, 11.30 a.m.

Exchange: At Hongkong, on London, Bank Bills, 4s. 7½d.; first-class private paper 4s. 7½d.; on India, private paper, 2-25 rupees; at Shanghai on London, bank bills, 6s. 1½d.; first-class private bills, 6s. 2½d.; on India, 97 rupees. Cotton, at Canton shipments, still continue, and quotations are again higher. From Bombay Chamber of Commerce *Public News*, Friday, 14th November.—Exchange on England, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 98½d.; on Madras, 30 days' sight, 99½d.; on China, 60 days', 21s.

Freights to London.—Cotton, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Leeds, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 60s. to 70s.; Leeds, 41s.; to China, nominal. Money in demand.

A fleet of the Messieurs Imperiales to be employed in the India and China route, consists of six vessels, namely, the Imperatrice, 500 horse power; the Domini, 500; the Cambodge, 500; the Alphonse, 400; the Erymanthe, 400; the Hyashe, 250. The Alphonse, which may be expected at Galle about 12th December, will be the first steamer on the homeward route.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[VIA RED SEA AND SUEZ.]

November 5.

The Lancashire distress is increasing.

The bank forgers have been apprehended, and Jessie McLaughlin has been respited.

Trevelyan succeeds Laing in the Indian Finance Department.

M'Clellan is inactive, and the State Elections pending involve important results.

A conflict has taken place between the Austrian and Italian troops.

ARRIVED.—Strathallen.

SAILED.—Damascus, Spray, Consors, and Lochiel.

Bank rate of discount, 3 per cent. Consols, 93.

[VIA JUBAL.]

November 7, 11.25 p.m.

There is a rumour of the mediation of the Great Powers with America.

The Queen's sanction to the marriage of the Prince of Wales has been gazetted.

Parliament is to meet on the 13th January.

Deposition of the Italian Ministry is expected.

Bavaria claims the sovereignty of Greece.

There have been earthquakes at Fayal.

The Wool Sales commence on the 13th November, with a total of 80,000 bales, and a probable advance of three half-pence per pound.

SAILED.—London, November 6.—Vernon and White Eagle.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—An accident, providentially not attended by fatal consequences, resulted to a man named John Bennett in the employ of Mr. M'Gill, of West Midland, on Monday last. It seems that Bennett was pursuing his usual avocations at a job of Mr. M'Gill, in the stone-just dressed by him—lowered into the place by the crane, one of the guys—the right one—had got unfastened, and as the job swung round with the heavy stone attached, the guy suddenly gave way and came with tremendous force against Bennett's back, thereby knocking him down with a great crash against two stones lying close at hand. On the instant of these his head struck with great violence, and glided off, hitting the other side with much force, leaving a large portion of his sticking thereto. Mr. M'Gill rendered prompt assistance, and under his care and able treatment, Bennett's head, which was frightfully smashed, is in a fair way of becoming as sound as ever. He is now pronounced quite out of danger.—*Mail and Mercury*.

KIAMA.—THE NEW WELSHMAN CHURCH.—This building was opened for divine worship on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, just ten months after the laying of the foundation-stone. The Rev. J. A. Mantou, of Sydney, preached an able and appropriate sermon. After the service the company adjourned to a banquet in the church grounds, and did justice to an ample repast which some of the ladies of the congregation presided over by Mr. John Marks, who held in the hall provided. At half-past two o'clock, a public meeting of the church was held, at which the Rev. J. A. Mantou presided. The chairman congratulated the congregation upon their having erected a sanctuary so commodious, comfortable, and beautiful. The Rev. Mr. Turner read the list of subscriptions and the following financial statement:—To total cost of church, including internal furnishing, architect's charges, &c., £1300. By amounts raised, including a few promised subscriptions yet outstanding, £1027. Deficiency before date of opening, £273. His total cost of church, including the cost of the building, was £1300. The church, which is from a design by Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Sydney, is of the early English style of Gothic architecture. The walls are constructed of blue rubble stone, cemented and lined in courses, with freestone base and dressings. The internal dimensions are:—Length, 67 feet; breadth, 33 feet; height, 30 feet. The form of the eastern end is three sides of a hexagon, the roof being hipped. The church, which stands east and west, is entered by a porch on the north side. The lighting is effected by a simple and beautiful. There are three large lancet windows in the front gable, and complete lancet windows at sides. The communion end, east, is lighted by a pair of rich triplet windows, one on either side the pulpit. Stained glass windows are placed throughout with good taste. Ten kerosene lamps, of a neat design, are suspended over the aisles from the principals. The roof is open to the ridge, and is constructed of wrought-iron trusses and rafters, with a rich faced cedar. The walls are a light grey colour, the plaster being lined in six-inch courses. The pulpit and communion, which are of choice cedar, polished, are of Gothic design, and present a pleasing feature to the eye. The seats are open, and are placed on either side of the two aisles. Ample ventilation has been secured by window casements, gratings in floor, and ventilators in roof. As the church is much too large for the present requirements, that portion of west of the entrance is partitioned off. The screen is six feet high, of paneled cedar, and green damask curtains. In this way a room has been secured 15 x 33 feet, which will be used ordinarily as a vestry, and may be made available for large congregations on special occasions, by simply putting in more seats and drawing the curtains. The church is everything that can be desired, and a credit to the taste and enterprise of the Rev. Mr. Turner and the Wesleyans of the district in their having so good a sanctuary, and especially in their having it in such easy circumstances in respect of debt. The only thing wanted to make its appearance complete is an ornamental fence in front.—*Adriatic from the Kiama Examiner*.

THE LATE DR. LITTLE.—In accordance with advertisement, a public meeting was held at the School of Arts, Grafton, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of considering the best means of raising a monument to the late Dr. Little. The attendance was rather limited, and the discussion took more of a conversational character than otherwise. It was agreed that a monument erected in the cemetery would be a permanent token of the esteem in which the late gentleman was held by the inhabitants of this district; while, on the other hand, it was argued that the raising of a sum of money to erect a monument for the children until they became of age, would be a still better and more useful remembrance. The following resolutions, embodying the latter proposal, were ultimately carried unanimously:—1. That this meeting, while deploring the premature death of the late Dr. Little, is desirous of showing its respect for his memory. 2. That this meeting is of opinion that the most suitable method of doing so will be the raising of a sum of money to erect a monument to the late Dr. Little. A resolution was also passed appointing a secretary, treasurer, and committee, with power to add to their number, and also authorising the opening of subscription lists, in the remarks made in the meeting, it was suggested in case of the death of the children, previous to their coming of age, the money to be raised and invested might form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a scholarship, to be called the "Little Scholarship." In the University of Sydney, for youths natives of the Clarence district.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*.

THE WAGGA WAGGA MURDER.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* of the 5th instant, states that the circumstances of this brutal murder had been investigated at Urana by Mr. John Cochrane, J.P. That gentleman being, however, but a young magistrate, and wishing to save time, very injudiciously humoured the wishes of two of the witnesses to get away, and fell into the error of committing one of the prisoners on Sunday, (a *dieu non*). This being illegal, the Police Magistrate, in accordance with the wish of the Attorney-General, expressed by telegram, started on Monday evening to commence the proceedings *de novo*. All the facts and circumstances bearing upon the murder, having subsequently been gone into, and a searching investigation concluded, John Stuart, a son of the deceased, Edinburgh, deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found that there was an abrasion on the left shin; two abrasions over the pit of the stomach; one lacerated and a contused wound on the upper part of the head, and another wound of the head, a description over the left parietal bone; several abrasions on the right cheek; right ear partially detached from the skull at its lower end; a blow upon the right lobe; the bones of the right side of the nose were broken. On opening the body, witness found the bowels and other viscera healthy; over the marks of violence opposite the pit of the stomach there was great effusion of blood from a bloodvessel ruptured on the surface of the stomach; there was also another bloodvessel ruptured in the stomach; on opening the skull, found great effusion of blood under the skull, and also blood on the surface of the brain; there were











